1	2	3	4	
11	Tamil Nadu	7	..	..
12	Tripura	200	200	200
13	Uttar Pradesh	744	947	650
14	West Bengal	436	436	351
	TOTAL : (States)	6046	3669	3352

*Including State Plan.

Brain drain in NTPC

115. SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA:
DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Thermal Power Corporation has been losing its best and most experienced hands and is in the grip of brain-drain;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating the NTPC employees (including Directors and General Managers) who have since left the Corporation and those likely to leave their jobs;

(c) what are the reasons for discontentment among the NTPC employees forcing them to leave the Corporation; and

(d) what measures are contemplated by Government to check the brain-drain trend in the NTPC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b) There has been no brain-drain from the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC). An analysis of resignation over the years reveals that there is no significant increase in the resignation profile in the current year. During 1994-95 (till January, 1995), two Directors and two Executive Directors (who are below the Board level) have left the organisation. In all, 105 Executives left NTPC during this period. It is not possible to indicate the number of Executives who are likely to leave their jobs.

(c) There is no discontentment among the NTPC employees.

(d) Does not arise.

New Power Projects

116. SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the actual status of progress of the so called 'fast track power projects for which concessions like Government of India Counter guarantee on payment obligations and minimum of 16 percent assured rate of return on investments were granted and the details thereof;

(b) whether Government consider the progress satisfactory; and

(c) if not, what corrective measures are being contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) The Government of India has so far signed counter guarantee docu-

ments in the case of the 695 MW capacity Dabhol Project (Phase-I), in Maharashtra and the 420 MW capacity Ib Valley project in Orissa. The promoters of these projects are now negotiating for financial closure.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

विद्युत की मांग

117. श्री मूलचन्द मीणा :
श्री अजीत जोगी :
श्री रहस बिहारी बारिक:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सन् 2000 ई. के अन्त तक विद्युत की मांग में वृद्धि होने के संबंध में कोई मूल्यांकन किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान विभिन्न स्रोतों से कुल कितनी मात्रा में विद्युत उत्पादन किये जाने की संभावना है ?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती उर्मिलाबेन चिमनभाई पटेल) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण द्वारा किए गए 14वें विद्युत सर्वेक्षण में 91191 मेगावाट की व्यस्तमकालीन मांग तथा वर्ष 1999-2000 के लिये 517 मिलियन यूनिट की ऊर्जा अपेक्षा का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

(ग) सी.ई.ए. द्वारा एक प्रारंभिक सर्वेक्षण किया गया है, जिसमें नवीं योजनावधि के लिए क्षमता को 56783 मेगावाट तक बढ़ाए जाने की आवश्यकता दर्शाई गई है। इसके आधार पर 1999-2000 में अखिल भारत स्तर पर ऊर्जा उपलब्धता लगभग 504 मिलियन यूनिट होगी।

National Power policy

118. SHRI SARDA MOHANTY:
SHRI BHAGABAN MAJHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the main problems in the power front at present;

(b) whether most of the State Electricity Boards in States (SEBs) are running at loss and the losses are mounting every year;

(c) if so, the details thereof, statewise for the last 5 years and the main factors responsible therefor;

(d) whether there is a need to introduce a national power policy to overcome this crisis; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) The main problems confronting the Power Sector, *inter alia*, include fund constraints, inadequate utilisation of the existing capacity, subsidised supply of power to the agriculture and domestic sectors, high transmission and distribution losses, non-realisation of overdues etc.

(b) and (c) Out of the 17 State Electricity Boards 5 SEBs are showing losses as per the provisional accounts of 1992-93, even after taking into account RE subsidy as may be seen from the enclosed Statement (*See* below). The major reasons for the losses of the SEBs include unscientific power tariff structure including that for the agricultural sector, non-payment of RE subsidy by the State Governments to the SEBs non-conver-